FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 090 *9 May 1983*

ARGENTINA

Minister Says Unions To Be Normalized in 90 Days B 1
Union Leader Lorenzo Miguel Invited to U.S. B 1
4,000 March in 5 May Plaza de Mayo Protest B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 6 May]
Telephone Workers, Mechanics Stage Demonstration B 2
San Juan Governor Reports Police 'Mutiny' B 2
Strike Continues, Reinforcements Arrive B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 May]
Lago Lacar Docks, Destifanis Threatens Press B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 8 May]
Alfonsin's Union-Military Pact Claim Gets Denials B 4
Alfonsin's Accusation B 4
Labor Minister Rejects Charges B 6
Villaveiran Will Not Resign B 6
Union Head Refutes Charges B 7
Alfonsin Reaffirms Stand B 7
Nicolaides Denies Supporting Pact B 8
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 May]
Episcopate Message on Antisubversion Document B 8
Ecuadorean Vice President Arrives 6 May B 9
Ambassador Luccheta Returns From Rome for Report B 10
Agriculture Secretary on Wheat Sold to USSR B 10
Cancellation of Exports Denied B 10
Briefs: Wheat Production Estimate B 10

BOLIVIA

Huanuni Miners Oppose Comibol Comanagement C 1
Minister Reports Arrest of Major Drug Trafficker C 1
Acting Foreign Minister on Outlet, Chile Ties C 1
Foreign Minister's Resignation Confirmed C 1

BRAZIL

Libyan Arms Taken to Rio for 12 May Shipment D 1
Libyan Planes Will Need Transit Permit Renewals D 1
Planes Reported Grounded D 1
New Stalemate With Libya D 2
DAILY POST on Libyan Arms, Diplomatic Impasse D 2
[LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST 7 May]
Bank Nationalization Proposed in Congress D 3
Presidential Support Claimed, Denied D 3

CHILE

Santiago Cardinal, Other Prelates Replaced E 1
Economic Indicators Show Year's First Gain E 1

COLOMBIA

Second Group of Libyan Planes Denied Overflight F 1
Costa Rica's Arauz Arrives From Venezuela F 1

ECUADOR

OLADE, OAPEC Sign Cooperation Agreement G 1
President Hospitalized for Tests, Released G 1

PERU

17 Reported Dead in Ayacucho Department J 1
Press Association Complains of Restrictions J 1

MEXICO

Costa Rican Peace Force Request To Be Denied M 1
Papers Hail Decision M 1
CTM To Call Strike Against 10,000 Firms M 2
Laguna Verde Nuclear Plant To Operate by 1986 M 2

PANAMA

Amado Views Participation in Peace Force N 1
Daily Cites U.S. House's 'Ignorance' on C.A. N 1
[YA 6 May]
Nicaraguan Infiltrations Cause Concern N 2
[STAR AND HERALD 29 Apr]
New Office Created for Development of Canal Area N 2
[CRITICA 6 May]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Official Hijacks Plane, Seeks Asylum P 1
Government To Ask OAS for Peace-Keeping Force P 1
Government To Ask Mexico To Watch Its Border P 1
Foreign Minister Explains Peace Force Objective P 2
Foreign Ministry Clarifies Request to OAS P 2

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Ministry on Peace, Other Issues P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 7 May]

HONDURAS

Government Denies Support for Anti-Sandinists P 5
Government Replies to Ecuadorean Note on Protest P 5

NICARAGUA

Ortega Denies Accepting Costa Rican Proposal P 6
Junta Seeks To Cancel Peace Force Request P 6
Foreign Ministry Reports on 5 May Attacks P 7
Culture Minister Reports Attack on Donated Ship P 7
Military Reports 60 Anti-Sandinists Killed P 8
Defense Ministry Reports 90 Rebels Killed P 8
Military Reports Rebel Ambush of Army Patrol P 9
Rebels Reportedly Decimated in Nueva Segovia P 9
Arde Forces Report Two Skirmishes With EPS P 9
Arde Communique Denounces FSLN Oppression P 10
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 4 May]
Paper Critical of Reagan's C.A. Address P 12
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 28 Apr]
Weapons Delivered to Peasant Cooperative P 13
Voice of Sandino Reports on Fighting in South P 14

CUBA

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Addresses French Newsmen Q 1
[LE FIGARO 5 May]
Havana Notes 'Aggressiveness' of Reagan's Speech Q 2
Havana on U.S. Efforts To Get Aid for Region Q 2
Commentary Praises Nicaraguan Struggle Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Church Group Protests Reagan Statement S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Present JCA$3.2 Billion 1983 Budget S 1
Seaga Presents Terms of Office 'Balance Sheet' S 2

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Briefs: Local Council Elections S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Visas Refused to Two USSR 'Union Leaders' V 1

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora Ministers To Hold 'Urgent Meeting' V 1
Andean Group Commission Holds Meeting 4 May V 1

MINISTER SAYS UNIONS TO BE NORMALIZED IN 90 DAYS

PY072200 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2107 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 6 May (DYN) -- Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran reported in Mendoza today that all the unions in the country will be normalized in approximately 90 days. Villaveiran added that the present number of labor conflicts are "proof" of the union activity existing in the country. Villaveiran made statements to the press before leaving for Mendoza this afternoon to install Antonio Teruel as the new regional labor director.

He admitted that the present union normalization system has shortcomings, and pointed out that the system was already in force when he was appointed to the Labor Ministry and that attempts have been made to improve it. Villaveiran stated that his ministry is studying the possibility of elections being called directly by the military interventors "rather than by a normalizing commission.

Villaveiran stated that "we are capable of normalizing the unions soon," estimating that "it might be achieved within the next 90 days." Villaveiran stated that union activity is currently "in full swing."

UNION LEADER LORENZO MIGUEL INVITED TO U.S.

PY070338 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2049 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (DYN) -- Lorenzo Miguel, top leader of the 62 Organizations, will travel to the United STates and Panama on 21 May in response to invitations issued by political and labor organizations of both countries, according to sources of the Justicialist Party. The former national leader of the metalworkers, who will stay abroad for approximately 2 weeks, will leave together with Torcuato Fino, legal representative of the Justicialist Party, and Luis Santos Casale, an adviser of the 62 Organizations.

According to the agenda of the tour which has already been prepared, the travelers will participate in roundtables at which the economic and social situation in Latin America will be analyzed. These roundtables will be held in New York, Washington, and Chicago. After this the group will go to Panama where it will stay only 48 hours. Miguel and his companions are expected back in Argentina in early June.

4,000 MARCH IN 5 MAY PLAZA DE MAYO PROTEST

PY061715 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] About 4,000 people, convoked by the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, demonstrated in front of Government House and marched to the steps of the Congress building yesterday to protest the official report on the fight against left wing subversion, issued last week.

"They must show up alive, and the guilty must be punished," the crowd chanted. The crowd first gathered in Plaza de Mayo, in front of Government House, to take part in the Mothers' usual Thursday march. Among those present at the rally were Nobel Peace Prize Adolfo Perez Esquivel, head of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) Emilio Mignone, other human rights activists, and representatives from the Peronist, Radical, Intransigent, Workers' and the Movement to Socialism (MAS) parties.

After parading around the plaza, the demonstrators' stood in front of Government House chanting anti-government slogans and blasting the official document, which declares thousands of missing people dead. Police watched the protest and blocked the crowd from approaching Government House.

Then the demonstrators marched 16 blocks to the Congress building amidst chants of "we have to fight, we have to fight against the military report." On reaching the building, the by now thinner crowd walked up the steps to the front door, which was closed. The president of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, Hebe de Bonafini, said that if there is no official answer to their demands, they will "occupy the Congress next time."

After demonstrating in front of the Congress for about 15 minutes and singing the national anthem, the crowd dispersed peacefully.

TELEPHONE WORKERS, MECHANICS STAGE DEMONSTRATION

PY070321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA) -- Approximately 500 telephone workers and some 200 delegates of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers staged simultaneous, though unrelated, demonstrations this afternoon in front of the Labor Ministry to demand the normalization of their unions and to submit other claims.

The demonstrators, who were chanting slogans related to their respective unions, joined to sing "it will end, the military dictatorship will end" and the national anthem.

SAN JUAN GOVERNOR REPORTS POLICE 'MUTINY'

PY070318 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2010 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] San Juan, 6 May (DYN) -- San Juan Governor Alfredo Polesman reported today that federal police personnel from either Buenos Aires or Mendoza will arrive in San Juan in the next few hours to carry out patrols and security operations following the mutiny begun by over 1,000 San Juan policemen yesterday.

The San Juan policemen mutinied at noon yesterday at the Union Club of Villa Krause in Rawson Department, located south of San Juan City. Today the policemen released a communique stating that government and police authorities of San Juan agreed to consider their wage claims but not their claims for better working conditions.

During a press conference granted today, Governor Polesman reported that he has asked the Interior Ministry to send 220 federal policemen to temporarily replace the rebel policemen. However, Polesman categorically denied a press report to the effect that the police personnel that will arrive in the next few hours would be ordered to repress the rebel policemen.

Spokesman for the rebel policemen, who today informed their colleagues of the terms of the negotiations conducted with Lieutenant Colonel Fusch, stated that the rebel policemen claim a minimum wage of 15 million pesos. The rebel policemen reportedly rejected the terms offered and decided to continue to exert pressure.

Strike Continues, Reinforcements Arrive

PY082235 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 May 83 p 9

[Excerpt] San Juan -- Federal Police reinforcements arrived here yesterday to take over the duties of local policemen who went on strike on Friday. Governor Alfredo Posleman told reporters the Federal Plice came when he asked the national government for 220 men to replace the strikers in maintaining law and order.

The strikers, numbering about 1,000, locked themselves in a sports stadium outside the provincial capital to press demands for better working conditions and pay. The governor stressed that the Federal Police reinforcements would not be used to try to put down the strike by force. He has already ordered them to go back to work or face disciplinary proceedings and demanded they lay down their arms. The San Juan strike is the first sign of trouble in the Argentine police forces since strikes and demonstrations by policemen in Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Mendoza last November to support demands for pay rises.

The strikers are quartered in the Union de Rawson club some three kilometres from the centre of the provincial capital. The strike was first staged by 500 policemen but it was later reported that they now numbered close to a thousand. The provincial police force is estimated at 2,500 men.

Police headquarters said that two bomb explosions in this city yesterday may be linked to the stoppage. Both of them caused material damages but no casualties. Another bomb was defused before it exploded. One of the bombs went off 150 metres from 25 de Mayo square, a short distance from the provincial Government House.

LAGO LACAR DOCKS, DESTEFANIS THREATENS PRESS

PY082200 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 May 83

[Text] An angry crowd of 600 people, chanting anti-British and anti-American slogans and shouting insults at the press, gathered yesterday to greet the Lago Lacar motorship, which carried relatives of Argentine servicemen killed during the Malvinas conflict, upon its arrival from a one-week trip to the South Atlantic.

Assembled on the northern dock of the port of Buenos Aires the crowd, which produced occasional "Death to the British" and "Death to the Yankees" chants led by members of the Centre of Volunteers for the Fatherland as they were waiting for the ship, broke out into shouts of "traitors" at the journalists on board once the 8,000-ton converted freighter came in sight at 4.30 pm.

Osvaldo Destefanis, head of the centre and original organizer of the unsuccessful attempt to visit the Malvinas Islands, reportedly told two reporters of the TELAM and DIARIOS Y NOTICIAS (DUN) Newsagencies "You asked for it, so now we are going to kill you" at a press conference on board. The returning journalists were escorted off the ship by some 50 colleagues who helped to protect them, while insults by members of the centre continue to be neard over a pubiic address system.

Destefanis, who described the trip as "satisfactory" at the press conference, accused two of the six journalists on board of "lying and sending out false reports."

Reports by the newsmen had spoken of a growing confrontation between Destefanis and the 50 relatives as well as friction with the crew. DYN reporter Diego Perez Andrade said Destefanis had attempted to censor press dispatches quoting several relatives, most of whom were demanding an immediate return to Buenos Aires after Destefanis failed to persuade Britain to lift its ban on the visit.

TELAM state-run newsagency reporter Frederico Sivori and Andrade disclosed last evening that prior to departure Destefanis had asked them to contribute "3,000 to 4,000 dollars for taking part in the trip," although he had agreed to take them for free after their employer had refused to pay.

"Similar negotiations took place with a German TV channel, which was asked to come up for 25,000 D-marks, as well as with the U.S. NBC TV-network," the reporters added.

ALFONSIN UNION-MILITARY PACT CLAIM GETS DENIALS

Alfonsin's Accusation

PY030400 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2244 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (NA) -- Potential Radical Party presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin charged today that Labor Minister Herctor Villaveiran is promoting a union-military pact which, among other things, is aimed at "forgetting all the excesses that were perpetrated during the repression against terrorism."

Alfonsin reasserted that Army Commander Cristino Nicolaides, General Jorge Suarez Nelson, the air force general under secretary, and General Juan Carlos Trimarco, the I Corps commander, are involved in this alliance.

During a press conference characterized by turmoil and confusion, the leader of the Renewal and Change Movement also charged that Peronists Lorenzo Miguel, Herminio Iglesias, Diego Ibanez and Rogelio Papagno are also promoting this pact.

Answering a question, Alfonsin said that the labor minister "should resign" and that those military officers who are involved in this "should review their positions" after which he noted that the fact that he is reasserting these charges does not mean that he is "carrying out an anti-Peronist campaign."

Yesterday, upon his return from Spain, Alfonsin said that in today's press conference he would supply evidence about the existence of the military-union pact.

However, this afternoon he said that he lacked any "technical evidence" that justified his charges, but he explained that "the charges made cannot be subjected to the existence of evidence; there are no tape recordings or notes of secret meetings."

He said that "the media has said many things about this pact that many want to be concealed. Moreover, he said that: "Without mentioning any names, the determination with which certain persons -- who we thought were involved in the issue -- defended themselves, is sufficient evidence." When asked if he was insisting in making these charges because of political reasons, he categorically stated: "I couldn't care less about political interests at the national and internal (Radical Party) level."

Alfonsin called a press conference for 1700 in his office at 1400 Mayo Avenue where about 120 persons, most of them Radical Party members, had gathered and who mainly obstructed the work of journalists with their shouts and "vivas" in support of Alfonsin.

Surrounded by journalists in a room that turned out to be too small for so many people, at 1750 Alfonsin read a 5-page statement in which he warned that the pact "is not between the Armed Forces and the unions."

He noted that "these are agreements among Generals Nicolaides, Suarez Nelson and Trimarco with some union leaders." Moreover, he said that the union leaders are Miguel, Papagno, Iglesias and Ibanez.

In an attached piece of paper he had written the name of Union leader Rodolfo Ponce, but he did not mention his name in the press conference.

Alfonsin said that this is a "corporate agreement that is not in keeping with the democracy we need" and that "it would mean a death sentence for the future popular government, no matter that kind of government it is. In other words it means the failure of the future democracy in Argentina."

He added: "It is time to put an end to this since there can be no democracy with secret pacts. Democracy cannot be tied to the return of some who thought they owned the labor movement and who are again ready to set in motion the influence of the unions."

Alfonsin also noted that "democracy does not mean the permanence in power of a military leadership that is responsible for the disaster of the nation. He said that "therefore, the time has come to denounce this pact of defeat, the pact of deceit."

He noted that he had "no technical evidence" of the negotiations carried out to achieve the military-union pact and he said that "some military officers are thinking that some of the responsibilities they have to answer for in the recent past will disappear with this pact."

Alfonsin stated that with the pact the military intends to "extend a veil of oblivion on the excesses committed while repressing terrorism, and to maintain without major changes the current army leadership during the beginning of the next constitutional government."

According to Alfonsin, the military also intends to "prevent the constitutional power from intervening in the organization of the Armed Forces and in establishing defense expenditures, and also to prevent an investigation of the illegal acts committed during the national reorganization process."

"On the other hand, they also try to gain control of the key trade unions, and to achieve this they must discourage or delay the union democratization process, by having control of the unions through mechanisms not provided for in the law."

He "specifically" charged Minister Villaveiran for the delay in the union normalization process, because he intends "to negotiate the relinquishing of (intervened) unions in exchange of the commitments I just mentioned." He said that the labor minister "should resign from his post and stay away," and that the military who are involved must also review their position and "must definitely support democracy and not seek pacts which will ultimately undermine democracy."

"In conclusion, the fear of some military officers, their difficulties in finding a real solution to the problems accrued during their administration, and the ambition of some union leaders conspire to guarantee the continuation in office of those who are responsible for the country's current situation and the perpetuation of their policies," he stated.

Alfonsin then asked "what legitimate struggle can be waged in defense of the people's interest under the current situation; what Peronist or Radical government would be in a position of governing and resolving the tremendous problems in the country?" He said that if the pact "is carried out, a real trap would be created in the country. The Argentine democracy would be smothered between the strongarm of the military and the strongarm of union leadership."

He revealed that "I presented to General Suarez Nelson" the denunciation of the union-military pact. I told him that the Armed Forces "are mistaken to seek alliances of that nature."

In answer to a question he said that a union-military pact "is no guarantee to have elections. On the contrary, it endangers democracy and it can provoke a new social outbreak and promote new coups d'etat."

Regarding the union leaders involved, he said that "they think they own the workers, as if the workers were mortgaged by them." He answered another question by saying that "they want to put a veil of oblivion on the abuses committed with repression..., I do not know whether through an amnesty law, but they want to erase all vestiges of illegal acts."

Alfonsin finally advocated "a pact made in bright daylight" among all social, political, union and business sectors with "our men of arms to establish the course to be followed by Argentina."

Labor Minister Rejects Charges

FY032240 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The labor minister termed the charges made by Radical leader Raul Alfonsin as a regrettable and imprudent action. Considering the extremely vulnerable present political situation, Villaveiran said, statements or actions such as those promoted by Alfonsin are a totally negative factor when it comes to achieving the country's institutionalization.

Dr Hector Villaveiran thus rejected the charges of siding with a specific sector made by [words indistinct], of union normalizing committees. The minister stated that it is inadmissible for a presidential candidate to make groundless accusations, adding that the sole purpose for the creation of transitional commissions within the unions is to arrange for internal elections so that the union members can elect their leaders.

Villaveiran Will Not Resign

FY040409 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran held a press conference tonight during which he said that Raul Alfonsin's allegations will not disrupt the activities of his ministry, and described these allegations as groundless and highly subjective remarks which reveal an absolute lack of information.

The minister went on to deny that he will submit a resignation and added: "I can tell Alfonsin that if one day he wins the elections he can do whatever he believes necessary (about the labor ministry) and I will not be upset, especially by hasty statements."

Union Head Refutes Charges

PY040410 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1136 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- Lorenzo Miguel, the leader of the 62 Peronist union organizations, said today that Raul Alfonsin will have to prove in court the charges he made about the existence of an alleged military-union pact in which Miguel has allegedly been involved along with other union Justicialist leaders and members of the Justicialist National Board.

In a statement to a radio station, the former secretary general of the metal workers union reassserted that Alfonsin is a liar and he lacks the proper information since he first named a man called Ibarra, whom I do not know, and later he named Herminio Iglesias, who is a politician and not a union leader as he claimed. Miguel added: We are going to ask him for proof of this. He said that he was going to supply evidence, but he did not do it. He only wanted to involve a traditional, national, Christian, and humanist Argentine labor movement for reasons that are beyond my knowledge.

Lorenzo Miguel said that he had listened closely to Alfornsin's statement and that he was surprised to learn that the first potential presidential candidate is no longer interested in the subject of the presidential race. He noted: It seems that the country is just coming to life now and this is not true. After he investigation that have been carried out, the only fair thing to do would be to return union organizations to their legitimate leaders. However, Alfonsin did not say or propose anything in this regard.

Miguel said that he believes he is the target of a slander campaign and in this regard he noted the charges that Cuillermo Patricio Kelly issued yesterday. After noting that the only thing held against him seems to be the number of Justicialist votes, Miguel stated that the traditional Argentine union sector won all the internal elections held in the 18 or 19 union organizations. He added that they are afraid of this, because we have not established the present rules of the game. Although we rejected them, nevertheless, we have responded to the government appeal to hold discussions and we have won both in organizations that are intervened by the government and also in some that are not intervened by the government.

Miguel said that we want to return to a complete democratic system, but they (those issuing charges against him) are against this. He noted: We defend the workers' interests based on a Justicialist philosophy, but it seems that these people have just now realized that the Argentine labor movement is an important movement.

Alfonsin Reaffirms Stand

PY042225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1758 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- Raul Alfonsin, UCR [Radical Civic Union] presidential candidate, responded today to Lorenzo Miguel, head of the 62 organizations, confirming his denunciation of the military union pact and expressing his desire to "defend the workers movement from trap, arrogance, and union oligarchy."

Alfonsin's telegram reads as follows: "Although I did not receive your telegram, I learned about it through varous news media, and so as not to give the false impression of silent consent, I hurry to answer it to confirm everything I said, and to reaffirm my indomitable desire to defend the Argentine workers movement from traps, arrogance and union oligarchy. Greetings, Raul Alfonsin."

Nicolaides Denies Supporting Pact

PY082250 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 May 83 p 9

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Christino Nicolaides told a meeting of brigadiers and major generals yesterday that he did not support any military pact with labour sectors. He also explained the scope and the aims of talks which are being carried out with social and political leaders, Army sources said. The meeting, which reportedly extended throughout the day, was attended, at different times, by President Reynaldo Bignone, and the interior, foreign relations and economy ministers.

EPISCOPATE MESSAGE ON ANTISUBVERSION DOCUMENT

PY070206 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 May (DYN) -- The Argentine Episcopate Conference said today that the document issued by the military junta on the struggle against subversion contains "positive aspects which mark a step forward in the direction of reconciliation, but it is not satisfactory." In a communique issued tonight by the Argentine Episcopate Conference Executive Board, the ecclesiastical organization states that "it is unfortunate" that the document on the struggle against subversion does not make any "reference to a search for solutions to the cases of missing children who we hope are still alive and were given adoption."

The text of the episcopate message is as follows: "1. In view of the recently published Military Junta document on the struggle against subversion, the Episcopate Conference Executive Board urges the entire national community to make very effort to continue seeking ways to achieve national reconciliation, calmly, with cool-headedness, and with the firm will not to be unjust.

"2. As we have already noted: Like peace, reconciliation is a gift of God. It is a gift we must earnestly pray for. But this gift to men requires an inner predisposition and the efforts of all citizens (the times the country is experiencing, 3) [as received] It is the well-being of the nation that is at stake.

"3. Without going into detail on the well-known serious situation that was created by subversion, a situation that was leading to the disintegration of the nation itself and which demanded the defense of the nation in view of the circumstances, as was established at the time by the Constitution, we must regret that this defense was not always in keeping with 'basic ethical criteria, individual and social' (Church and National Community, 133).

"4. As early as 26 November 1977, we warned the Military Junta: Every Christian, including those who hold positions of authority, and even at the expense of immediate expediency, today as always and under all circumstances must always uphold the following principle: 'the ends do not justify the means...' (pro-memoria, 26-xi-77, cfr 'Christian Reflexion for the People of the Fatherland,' 7-v-77, n. 16).

"5. Although the Military Junta document has some positive aspects which mark a step forward in the direction of reconciliation, it is not satisfactory.

"6. Among the positive aspects is the fact that it acknowledges 'the eventual deterioration of the state's ethics and the need for safeguarding them in the face of the risk of being accused of subscribing to untenable totalitarian theories regarding security...,' that is, it has rejected the 'state security theory' condemned at the Puebla conference (Puebla Conference, 547, 549). Also the remark that the Armed Forces trust that 'this painful experience will enlighten our people so that we all find those instruments which are in keeping with our code of ethics and with the democratic spirit of our institutions...,' conveys the intention of using from now on legal instruments to achieve legitimate goals. 'Errors were committed which, as happens in any armed confrontation, could have, at times, exceeded the limits of respect for fundamental rights; these errors are subject to the judgment of God in the conscience of each individual and to the understanding of men.' The foregoing remark made by a Christian entails his submission of God's infallible judgment.

"7. Yet precisely because it is necessary to have society understand these errors, they must be admitted, spelled out, and then ways sought for their possible reparation.

"8. The above is necessary not only because of the excesses committed, of the human rights abuses, of the deaths of innocent persons, of the unjust methods, but also primarily because an unethical system has been implemented.

"9. It is unfortunate that the document failed to refer to the search for solutions for the cases of missing children who we hope are still alive and were given for adoption.

"10. All this painfully shows that the document is unsatisfactory and that further clarifications are required.

"11. The frequent setbacks our nation has been experiencing for some time should make us all become aware -- we trust this will happen -- of the urgent need to be reconciled among ourselves as citizens of the same fatherland, having a common task lying ahead of us. The Holy Scriptures say: A kingdom divided against itself will perish. Let us not make the prophecy come true in our case. To avoid this, we ask all of the Catholic faithful and cordially urge all Argentines to seek ways to achieve reconciliation through justice, reparation and foregiveness, which would help us build a true fraternal spirit to protect our fatherland from domestic and foreign threats.

"12. We will pray to achieve this and ask all Christians to also pray to the Merciful Father to give us that gift we all need."

ECUADOREAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 6 MAY

PY062230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (TELAM) -- Leon Roldos Aguilera, Ecuadorean vice president and chairman of the National Development Council which is in charge of planning, arrived in Buenos Aires at 1820 today. He is traveling with economist Luis King, director for planning of the National Development Council.

The visitors were met at the Ezeiza International Airport by Ecuadorean Ambassador in Argentine Rogelio Valdivieso and the Argentine Director of Protocol, Enrique Quintana. From Ezeiza the visitor boarded a helicopter which took them to the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport where the official reception will be held.

AMBASSADOR LUCCHETA RETURNS FROM ROME FOR REPORT

PY062058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1253 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (NA) -- Argentine Ambassador to Italy, Rodolfo Luccheta, has returned to the country, called back by the government to report on the situation that has arisen due to the criticisms made by President Sandro Pertini over the military document on the struggle against subversion.

Luccheta avoided any contact with the press. He let it be known through a spokesman that he was not going to talk to the press. The diplomat entered an automobile waiting for him at the airport and immediately left for San Martin Palace.

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ON WHEAT SOLD TO USSR

PY051805 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Victor Santirso has flatly denied charges by Argentine Agrarian Federation leader Humberto Volando that the wheat from the last harvest was of low quality.

Santirso said Volando failed to tell the truth; it is necessary to make it clear that the wheat cannot be regarded as being of poor or defective quality compared to that of previous years since it met the quality standards required by foreign markets.

Volando had charged that the wheat sold to the Soviet Union was of poor quality. Santirso said that despite the rainfall and the large yields which depleted the soil of it nitrogen content and caused a reduction in the wheat protein content, the protein content of the latest harvest did not fall below the 11 percent minimum required by international agreements.

Cancellation of Exports Denied

PY061430 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Agriculture Under Secretary Ignacio Garcia Cuerva denied that some grain exports to the Soviet Union had been cancelled. There has been no price reduction, he stated.

There is a significant advantage for a country to be able to pay $4 or $5 less than what it usually pays, Garcia Cuerva added. Approximately 10 percent of the crop, about 1 million tons, remains to be sold, he said.

BRIEFS

WHEAT PRODUCTION ESTIMATE -- Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat has reported that the second estimate for wheat production during the 1982-83 harvest is 15.3 million tons, a national record. This estimate is 86.3 percent higher than the prior harvest. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2249 GMT 7 Apr 83 PY]

HUANUNI MINERS OPPOSE COMIBOL COMANAGEMENT

PY072130 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpt] In a general assembly, the Huanuni Mineworkers Federation rejected the co-management proposal, which means that it is against the intervention of the Bolivian Mining Corporation [Comibol] by the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia.

MINISTER REPORTS ARREST OF MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKER

PY070159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1757 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 6 May (EFE) -- The Interior Ministry reported today on the arrest of Juan Jose Callau, alias, El Melo, who is charged with being one of the main drug traffickers in Bolivia. Interior Minister Mario Roncal reported that Callau was arrested last Tuesday in Santa Cruz, a city located 900 km southeast of La Paz, during a police dragnet operation against drug traffickers.

Roncal noted that the Bolivian Government has undertaken an all-out war against drug trafficking rings, which are mainly located in Santa Cruz. He reported that 510 persons charged with being involved in the production and sale of cocaine have been arrested over the past 6 months.

The Interior Minister said that Bolivia has requested international financial cooperation to struggle against drug trafficking and he noted that Italy and the United States have granted $115 million for drug control programs and agricultural programs to replace the farming of coca, which is the basic element for the production of cocaine.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER ON OUTLET, CHILE TIES

PY070152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1656 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 May (EFE) -- Franklin Anaya, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry under secretary, has stated that when the Chilean people recover their democratic freedoms, they will understand Bolivia's demand to obtain a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean. He added that only a Chilean democratic government will be able to understand Bolivia's landlocked situation and the problems caused by this landlocked situation. Anaya, who at present is acting Bolivian foreign minister in view of Mario Velarde Dorado's resignation, noted that Bolivia and Chile may renew their diplomatic relations in keeping with the democratic traditions of their peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED

PY061240 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Franklin Anaya has confirmed to newsmen that Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado has resigned. He said Velarde Dorado resigned last Monday night for health reasons. Anaya said the president of the republic has not yet officially responded to Velarde Dorado's resignation and emphasized that the foreign minister resigned his post exclusively for health reasons. Foreign Minister Velarde will not be able to return to La Paz soon. On his doctor's orders, he will have to stay for some time in Santa Cruz.

LIBYAN ARMS TAKEN TO RIO FOR 12 MAY SHIPMENT

PY061230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 May (AFP) -- It was officially disclosed here tonight that the shipment of arms destined for Nicaragua, which the Brazilian Government confiscated from Libyan planes in April, was transported from Manaus and Recife to Rio de Janeiro by planes of the Brazilian Air Force today.

In statements to journalists, Brazilian Aeronautics Minister Brigadier General Delio Jardim de Mattos disclosed that the transportation of the war materiel seized from the Libyan planes had concluded tonight. It was also disclosed that the four Libyan planes are still parked at the airports of Manaus and Recife for their return to their base.

According to reports issued this evening by Brazilian press agencies, which were neither officially confirmed nor denied, the arms and ammunitions seized from the Libyan planes will be taken tomorrow, Friday, from the Galeao Airport to the Navy arsenal in Rio de Janeiro where they will be loaded on a vessel of the Brazilian Lloyd company. The same source added that the vessel "Celestino" which will transport this shipment will leave Rio de Janeiro on 12 May, but there is no information on the final destination of the war materiel.

LIBYAN PLANES WILL NEED TRANSIT PERMIT RENEWALS

PY070011 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The legal transit permits of the four Libyan planes that have been detained for several days at the Manaus and Recife airports, expired yesterday. Brigadier General Luis Felipe Carneiro de la Cerda, director of the Civilian Aviation Department, has reported that the commanders of the planes may request new permits at any time, even during the weekend.

Since the incident has passed from the commercial Civilian Aviation Department to the international sector, any decisions concerning the Libyan planes, will be made on the basis of Foreign Ministry orders.

Planes Reported Grounded

PY071735 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 May 83

[Relay by (Carlos Rodrigues) from Brasilia]

[Text] The Brazilian Government has decided to retain the four Libyan planes grounded in national territory. The planes had been granted permission to leave after their cargo, arms that were being transported through Brazilian airspace without authorization, was unloaded. The Air Ministry reported yesterday that the planes will be allowed to leave only after the Libyan Government requests renewal of the transit permit, since the previous one has already expired.

Itamaraty reports that it has not yet received any official note on the decision made by the Air Ministry. The Libyan arms were taken to Rio de Janeiro by 4 FAB [Brazilian Air Force] planes and they will be taken to Libya on 11 May aboard a Brazilian ship.

New Stalemate With Libya

PY071950 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Lieutenant General Delio Jardim de Mattos, retired, said that negotiations with Libya were once again at a stalemate.

Commenting on the Libyan planes issue, a Foreign Ministry spokesman hinted that the best way to defeat the Libyans would be to wait. Under this strategy, no further steps would be taken on the issue until Al-Gadhdhafi needs the planes.

DAILY POST ON LIBYAN ARMS, DIPLOMATIC IMPASSE

PY072220 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 7 May 83 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- The weapons and explosives unloaded from four Libyan planes two weeks ago in the north of Brazil were sent to an Army arsenal for storage Friday while the diplomatic impasse between Brazil and Libya continued unresolved.

Teams of soldiers and airmen finished unloading the Brazilian Air Force C-130s that arrived from Manaus and Recife with the weapons and a truck convoy took the cache to an undisclosed arsenal for safe-keeping until it is resolved how to embark it to Libya.

In Manaus and Recife, the four Libyan planes, caught transporting the weapons three weeks ago and grounded ever since, stayed put as their crews continued to obey instructions from Tripoli not to leave Brazil without the weapons aboard. The arms were seized when the four planes entered Brazilian air space declaring they were carrying "medical supplies" for Nicaragua. A check of the cargo revealed the true nature of the shipment and Brazil impounded the aircraft and the cargo.

However, after unloading the weapons two weeks ago, Brazil has liberated the aircraft for departure.

Return the Weapons

Nevertheless, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi condemned the Brazilian move to seize the cargo and ordered his crew members to stay put. This week, Al-Gadhdhafi was reported once again to have demanded that Brazil return the weapons in the same airplanes that brought them, but Brazil firmly has refused to do this.

Government spokesmen said Friday that the shipment would be returned to Tripoli aboard a Brazilian-flag freighter which was due to dock in Rio de Janeiro on May 11.

Libya, however, has not accepted this solution and it was still unclear Friday what Brazil would do regarding the 45 crew members in Manaus and Recife who have declined to leave the country. There was speculation Brazil might invoke the statutes of its tough Foreigners Law and expel the Libyans if they don't leave voluntarily in the next few days.

BANK NATIONALIZATION PROPOSED IN CONGRESS

PY072050 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpt] The bank nationalization bill that has been submitted by Nilson Gibson, PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputy for Pernambuco State, has had wide repercussions. Deputy Gibson confirmed yesterday that he had submitted the bill at the request of Flavio Marcilio, the president of the Chamber of Deputies. He also confirmed that the idea was suggested by Planning Minister Delfim Netto during a meeting the minister held with Flavio Marcilio. Nilson Gibson said that, in his opinion, although the government is not exactly in favor of nationalizing banks, it needs the bill to secure a better agreement with bankers.

(Carlos Rodrigues) reports from Brasilia that the government will not endorse the bill. [Begin (Carlos Rodrigues) relay] The government will not endorse the bank nationalization bill that PDS Deputy Nilson Gibson has submitted to Congress. The official stance was expressed through notes released by the Planning Ministry and Government House yesterday.

The government's note indicates that none of the ministers endorses the bill. Minister Leitao de Abreu, chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency, has already told Deputy Nelson Marchesan -- the PDS leader in the Chamber of Deputies -- about the government's position.

The government's clarification has reassured bankers, who were concerned over the bill.

The PT [Workers Party] has already asked that the bill be considered on a priority basis at the Chamber of Deputies, but without the support of the PDS and the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] the bill has no chance of being passed. At the Federal Senate, the PDS -- the government's party -- could ban the vote on the bill on a priority basis or could reject it just by itself because it has a wide majority on the floor. [end relay]

Central Bank President Carlos Langoni said that it is naive to imagine that such a radical change in the structure of our financial system could lead to a reduction of interest rates. In a note released in Rio de Janerio, Langoni expressed his opposition to any initiative tending to increase even more the participation of the state in the economy. The financial sector was deeply concerned over the report that the bill was drawn up at the suggestion of Planning Minister Delfin Netto.

Even though Minister Netto denied the report, bankers want a more categorical statement from the government. They have even told the minister that a statement by President Joao Figueirado himself would be highly appropriate.

Presidential Support Claimed, Denied

PY072120 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpt] In the economic sector, the bank nationalization bill drawn up by PDS [Social Democratic Party] Deputy Nilson Gibson has raised a great deal of speculation. Gibson explained that President Joao Figueiredo supports the bank nationalization bill and that the president had even recommended to undertake studies in this regard when Mexico adopted a similar measure. However, ministers have denied any government involvement in the affair.

SANTIAGO CARDINAL, OTHER PRELATES REPLACED

PY070324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1105 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Vatican City, 6 May (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II today appointed Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno Larrain, current archbishop of La Serena, as the new archbishop of Santiago in place of Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, whose resignation the pope accepted out of consideration for the cardinal's age.

The pope also accepted the resignation of Monsignor Manuel Sanchez de Baguir Istain, archbishop of Concepcion, and of Monsignor Emilio Tagle Covarrubias, archbishop of Valparaiso. The former was replaced by Monsignor Jose Santos Ascarza, current bishop of Valdivia, while the latter was replaced by Monsignor Francisco de Borja Valenzuela Rios, current bishop of San Felipe.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS SHOW YEAR'S FIRST GAIN

PY061535 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Financial indicators show a noticeable economic improvement in April. For the first time this year, Central Bank foreign reserves went up, and the balance of payments posted a positive result. This stems from the fact that exports are ahead of imports so far this year.

These figures have been released by the Central Bank: In the first half of April, exports outdistanced imports by $72 million, thus upholding this year's trend; so far this year the trade balance has favored Chile by $380 million; the country's cash flow in April -- the difference between foreign payments and foreign collections -- favored Chile by $36 million, thus reversing the balance-of-payments trend which has prevailed for some time, as the result of the combined effect of a trade surplus, a decline in international interest rates, and agreements with international interest rates, and agreements with international banks to protract amortization payments on foreign credits.

Consequently, foreign reserves increased by $19 million in April, thus reversing the declining trend which has been observed so far this year. Central Bank total reserves rose to $1,597,000,000 on 15 April. When IMF loans are added, the Central Bank reserves stand at $2,035,000,000.

Inflation went up by 3 percent in April, bringing up the accumulated 4-month inflation to 6.9 percent.

SECOND GROUP OF LIBYAN PLANES DENIED OVERFLIGHT

PA070323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 6 May (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda has reported that Colombia tonight denied permission for three Libyan planes to overfly Colombian territory on their way to Nicaragua on Wednesday. These are not the same planes that have been detained in Brazil for almost 3 weeks after Brazilian authorities discovered a huge load of arms destined for the Sandinist regime.

The minister said that the Libyan Government requested permission for a flight over the Colombian San Andres Islands in the Caribbean, on the way to Havana en route to Managua. However, in view of what has happened, the Civil Aeronautics Department was ordered to deny permission.

Unofficial and news media sources believe that Libya is trying to replace the military materiel confiscated in Manaus and Recife [Brazil]. This confiscation has resulted in strained Brazilian-Libyan relations.

Colombia had authorized the four planes to overfly Colombia, but later sent a strong protest note to Al-Qadhdhafi's government because the cargo had been reported as being medical aid for Nicaragua, and was later discovered to be something else, in flagrant violation of international civil aviation agreements.

It was also rumored that some of those weapons were destined for a Colombian guerrilla group. This rumor resulted in a large-scale military operation in the southern part of the country, seeking to prevent the delivery of the arms.

COSTA RICA'S ARAUZ ARRIVES FROM VENEZUELA

PA080406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 7 May (EFE) -- Armando Arauz Aguilar, Costa Rica's second vice president, arrived in Bogota tonight to meet with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo to discuss the Central American situation.

The Costa Rican official, who was met at the El Dorado Airport by Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo, will officially request that Colombia participate in a multinational observer force on the border between his country and Nicaragua.

The vice president has already approached the Venezuelan Government, another member of the Contadora Group, which also includes Panama and Mexico, but the official Venezuelan reply is not yet known.

The idea is that the force, civilian or military, would help Costa Rica to maintain its neutrality by supervising the 320 km of border, to prevent possible incursions into Nicaragua by Nicaraguan rebels for the purpose of attacking the government.

According to the vice president, the assistance is being requested because Costa Rica, which has had no army since 1934, has only a guard corps of some 1,000 men, who are not capable of such a task of surveillance.

OLADE, OAPEC SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PA081342 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] OLADE and OAPEC, represented by Ulises Ramirez and 'Ali Attiga, have signed a mutual cooperation agreement in Quito to achieve closer ties between Latin America and the Arab world.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The objective mainly deals with support on evaluation and information on conventional and nonconventional energy sources, petroleum refining, the petrochemical industry, petroleum marketing, and the utilization of gas and petroleum transportation.

We believe that OLADE's experience can be transferred to the Arab world so that both regions can have knowledge about the future energy supply and demand and therefore be able to analyze possibilities of complementary actions in the commerce between the regions.

The other objective deals with cooperation in institutional and legal matters in the energy field. The Arab countries have great experience in petroleum exploitation and they have a legal system that should be analyzed in the Latin American context, just as they should analyze ours so that we can harmonize and deepen our legal systems. We also spoke about the exchange of experts and scholarships for Latin American students to study in Arab countries and vice versa and the (?training) of Latin American technicians in OAPEC. Furthermore, we spoke about the Arab world's experience in financing projects and the possibility of analyzing alternatives for financing from those countries in Latin America. [end recording]

PRESIDENT HOSPITALIZED FOR TESTS, RELEASED

PA061959 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado spend a short time in the military hospital for a medical checkup.

The physicians who examined him reported that he had low blood pressure and that after the appropriate examinations, the president, who has stayed at the hospital for an hour, returned to his normal activities.

At first there had been some concern at the Presidential Palace when the president was taken to the hospital.

In addition, it was reported that President Hurtado went to the Armed Forces Hospital last night with a problem in his right leg, which was broken a few months ago. After a short stay at the hospital, the president went home to spend the night.

17 REPORTED DEAD IN AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT

PY070330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 May (AFP) -- 17 persons, including members of the terrorist group Shining Path and civilians, died in Peru this past Wednesday in confrontations and excutions which took place in two provinces in Ayacucho, some 575 km southeast of Lima, according to a local daily.

Additionally, in Lima, the minister of the interior, Luis Percovich Roca admitted that restrictions exist so that journalists can fulfill their mission in the centers of operations of the Ayacucho zone, as a security measure to safeguard their lives.

In the community of Paras, Province of Cangallo, Ayacucho, this past Wednesday, a subversive group killed three men and three women whom it accused of being confidants of the security forces, according to the daily LA REPUBLICA.

The same guerrilla group, during its retreat, clashed with a combined Army and Civil Guard patrol, producing a confrontation resulting in the death of two seditionists.

In the area of that same community, the same day, the Shining Path group was surprised by police forces and after a brief fight the subversives fled leaving eight of their companions dead.

In addition to denying reports on the eventual replacement of General Clemente Noel, chief of the political-military command of the emergency zone, Minister Percovich Roca affirmed that in Ayachucho there is full freedom of the press and speech.

PRESS ASSOCIATION COMPLAINS OF RESTRICTIONS

PY080015 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The Foreign Press Journalists Association has denounced the restrictions the international press correspondents are facing in doing their job in Ayacucho stemming from the area's political-military command orders. The objection was made in a letter from the association's new board, chaired by France's LE MONDE correspondent Nicole Bonnet, addressed to President Belaunde which was hand-delivered last Tuesday. They are appealing to the president to intervene and put an end to the restrictions their members are subject to while carrying on their journalistic activities in Ayacucho. In addition, it is also mentioned in the letter, that in line with orders issued by the emergency area's political-military command, it is strictly forbidden for journalists to visit the settlements where clashes between the constitutional government and the Shining Path armed organization have taken place.

COSTA RICAN PEACE FORCE REQUEST TO BE DENIED

PA062358 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (AFP) -- Agustin Gutierrez, spokesman for the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, said here today that Mexico will refuse to participate in the military force that Costa Rica has requested to patrol its border with Nicaragua.

Gutierrez said: "Sending troops to Central America would be inconsistent with the Contadora Island Declaration," a peace initiative for Central America issued by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela.

Furthermore, Mexico's participation in a peace force "would contradict the basic principles of Mexican foreign policy," according to the Foreign Secretariat spokesman.

Mexico has not yet received an official request from Costa Rica or the OAS to join the military force that this Central American country has requested from the regional organization, the same source said.

However, it is known that on Monday Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Fait will present the official request to Mexico, according to an announcement he made here yesterday during a stopover on his way to the United States.

It has also been said that the Contadora Group might call an urgent meeting to consider this matter and issue a joint declaration on the Costa Rican request to the OAS.

Papers Hail Decision

FL062005 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1747 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- The editorials of today's Mexican newspapers highlighted the Mexican Government's rejection of Costa Rica's request for a multinational peacekeeping force to watch its border with Nicaragua.

The country's newspapers agreed that with its decision of refusing to send military forces to any part of the world, Mexico confirms its traditional foreign policy in favor of peace and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

Similarly, Mexican newspapers noted in their opinion columns that any result that could not be achieved through mutual understanding could not be achieved through the use of armed force, even if it is called a peacekeeping force.

UNOMASUNO newspaper said that Costa Rica's request, officially lodged with the OAS, was unacceptable because the OAS is the least appropriate organization since it lacks the authority to form unilateral groups of a military nature.

EL DIARIO LIBERAL [as received] said the OAS was incapable of acting impartially since it is still under U.S. influence and added that the most appropriate organization to serve as a force of peace and progress would be the United Nations.

EXCELSIOR newspaper stressed that Mexico's position is rational and goes along with the way problems should be settled since imposing peace through the use of armed force is not the same as resolving problems. It would in fact lead to feelings or resentment and restlessness.

EL UNIVERSAL newspaper said that Costa Rica's request is improper and hasty. It said that Mexico cannot honor the request because it constitutes a contradiction of its foreign policy principles of not deploying military forces abroad.

CTM TO CALL STRIKE AGAINST 10,000 FIRMS

FL062340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2303 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), which represents 4 million workers, will call a general strike against 10,000 private companies in demand of wage increases, CTM leader Fidel Velasquez said today.

The labor leader called for an urgent meeting of the CTM's National Executive Committee on 12 May to decide on the wage increase demands and the date of the strike. He said the Mexican labor movement tried to avoid having to take this step but the negative response from the companies on the wage demands left no other course.

LAGUNA VERDE NUCLEAR PLANT TO OPERATE BY 1986

FL062151 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2119 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- Before the end of 1983, Mexico's first nuclear reactor will generate electricity in Laguna Verde, Veracruz, Hermenegildo Anguiano Martinez, president of the legislature's Energy Commission, announced today.

The Laguna Verde Plant, located 424 kilometers east of Mexico City, will have two nuclear reactors but the second nuclear reactor's operational status will depend on the development of the national economy, he explained.

The first reactor will begin operating in 1986 and will generate 650,000 megawatts per hour. It will be put into operation after the Federal Electricity Commission completes its test to ensure safety, he said.

The Laguna Verde procject, which was started 10 years ago, has suffered long delays due to the situation of the national economy in recent years. Canadian technology will be used in the project.

Anguiano Martinez said the commission was looking for alternative energy sources other than petroleum in order to avoid damage to the environment and make better use of oil in the future.

AMADO VIEWS PARTICIPATION IN PEACE FORCE

PA090241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Panama City, 8 May (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado has said that the idea of Panama providing troops to join a "peace force" that has been requested by Costa Rica to watch over its border with Nicaragua is "not too advisable."

"If the measure does not have the approval of both nations involved," the dispatch of a military force to one of the two could be interpreted as "favoritism toward one of them," he explained, referring to Nicaragua's reservations on the Costa Rican proposal. Besides, "it would be wise to consider whether Panama's list of priorities would permit the dispatch of a peace force abroad to take precedence over the country's needs, " the minister noted.

Costa Rican Second Vice President Armando Arauz is expected to arrive in Panama tomorrow to meet with President Ricardo de la Espriella. Arauz is currently on a tour of several countries seeking international support for the Costa Rican proposal. Amado offered no details on the subject, stating only that "Costa Rica has requested a meeting for Arauz."

The foreign minister said that any request from the neighboring country for a peace force, if submitted, "would have to be analyzed by all four members of the Contadora Group," consisting of Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. Mexico has already announced its opposition to the proposal. Amado denied having received any formal request from Costa Rica for troops.

Costa Rica, having no army by constitutional mandate, has had border problems with Nicaragua in recent months due, among other things, to the presence of anti-Sandinist groups, which are using the northern part of Costa Rica as an operational base.

DAILY CITES U.S. HOUSE'S 'IGNORANCE' ON C.A.

PA070350 Panama City YA In Spanish 6 May 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Others Who Are Confused"]

[Text] President Reagan's efforts to prevent communism from taking root on the Central American Isthmus are faced with opposition in the House of Representatives which, ignorant of the realities of the area, prevents governments friendly to the United States from receiving aid needed in order to survive attacks from Russia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Libya, which along with other countries are attempting to establish Marxist governments.

The representatives do not know that Nicaragua has also fallen into communist hands because of James E. Carter's help, first by his giving in to Somoza and later by his not making sure that the true Sandinists led the government. This is why many Latins feel that communism is encouraged first in the United States and later by diligent disciples of Lenin who put it into practice.

The situation on the Central American isthmus is worrisome because of the immediate consequences that the fall of the Salvadoran Government would have, were this to occur, and because of the implacable vengeance that would arise in Nicaragua if the guerrilla effort failed to remove the communists from power. To allow the group of nine to continue in power, openly given over to Cuban-Soviet orders and whims, would be the same as abandoning an endangered ally.

No one who lives in Latin America is ignorant of the anticommunist feelings of those of us who have lived with liberty, without oppression and with respect for human rights, for which we fight daily. The dictatorships that have been the worst governments in our Latin countries have been mild compared to the outrages carried out by totalitarianism and communist oppression.

The decision to suspend aid to those who want to establish a free and democratic government in Nicaragua is the result of the misinformation that exists in U.S. political circles, which adopt measures that they will be the first to regret. The Central Americans, whose chances of resisting the communist onslaught are few, face increasing dangers every day. We hope that a peaceful solution will prevent greater disaster, which the region could not endure.

NICARAGUAN INFILTRATIONS CAUSE CONCERN

PA291323 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 29 Apr 83 p 1

[From the "Local Highlights" column: "Here and There"]

[Text] The infiltration of a great number of leftist Nicaraguans in the nation's unions, cultural, educational and other organizations is causing widespread concern among the citizens. A well placed source said that the infiltrations form part of a well organized movement to destabilize Panama.

NEW OFFICE CREATED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CANAL AREA

PA080453 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 May 83 p 2

[Text] The executive branch has created a Planning and Development Office for the Canal Area within the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry through Resolution No 18 of 28 April 1983. The main purpose of this office will be to prepare, propose and coordinate specific projects to promote and support the best economic and social utilization of the canal properties that revert to the country.

This special office for matters pertaining to utilization of the area that reverts to Panama as a result of the canal treaties between Panama and the United States will carry out studies to ensure economic reactivation and to generate jobs.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL HIJACKS PLANE, SEEKS ASYLUM

PA090050 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] A Nicaraguan airplane has been hijacked and forced to land at the Llano Grande airport in Liberia. The small airplane was commandeered at Sandino Airport in Managua by an Interior Ministry official who had contracted it to travel to the interior of the country and later (?diverted it) to Costa Rica. It landed at about 1330 today.

The Nicaraguan Government officials, named Miguel Bolanos (Foster), chartered a flight by the (Salas) air taxi company to go to the rice-growing area of Palos Ralos, near the border with Costa Rica. Once in the air, he forced the pilot, Mario Marenco Corrales, to go to Llano Grande, where they were both taken into custody by national security officials.

Charges of air piracy will be filed. The small twin-engined Cherokee two-seater airplane's license number is PA28BRR. It belongs to the Managua air taxi company. According to information we received from the authorities handling the case, both men are being held under arrest in Liberia by national security authorities. The usual procedures in such cases will be followed. Miguel Bolano's first request on deplaning was that he be granted political asylum. The pilot, however, claims that he was forced to come to Costa Rica. The usual investigatory procedures will be follow

GOVERNMENT TO ASK OAS FOR PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

FL061059 Bridgetown CANA in English 1050 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] San Jose, May 6, CANA-REUTER -- Costa Rica will ask the Organisation of American States (OAS) for a peace-keeping force to watch its border with Nicaragua, Deputy Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters said yesterday. The aim is to preserve Costa Rica's neutrality amid internal rebellions in El Salvador and Guatemala and external attacks on Nicaragua, Peters said. An OAS force would ensure that Costa Rica is not drawn into the conflict.

Costa Rica's northern border flanks Nicaragua and has been the scene of reported attacks by Nicaraguan rebels aiming to overthrow the Sandinist government. Nicaragua says they are based in Costa Rica but the government here says it knows nothing about them.

Peters said the task force should be composed of units from Venezuela, Panama, Colombia and Mexico, whose foreign ministers have met several times to try to draft a peace plan for Central America. Peters said the request would be submitted to the OAS in the next few days. The Nicaraguan Government was informed Wednesday night of Costa Rica's aims and responded positively, he added.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK MEXICO TO WATCH ITS BORDER

FL061141 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 May (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rica will ask Mexico for a peace-keeping force to watch its border with Nicaragua, Costa Rica's First Vice President Alberto Fai Lisan stated here today.

Fait Lisan, who granted a press conference at this capital's international airport prior to departure for Los Angeles, United States, where he will meet with the Costa Rican colony, said the official request will be delivered to the Mexican Foreign Secretariat next Monday. He said his government has already requested the intervention of an OAS peace-keeping force and that Mexico will be the first country to be asked for such assistance.

He further stated that the force may be composed of military personnel or civilians and that it will verify that Costa Rica is a neutral country in the Central American conflict.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS PEACE FORCE OBJECTIVE

PA071546 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters said that he could not understand why the Nicaraguan Government would reject Costa Rica's proposal for a peace force to patrol the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. We are only trying to reiterate and make effective our absolute neutrality in the Nicaraguan armed conflict, Peters said. With a peace force formed by the Contadora Group, we could prove that we are neither encouraging, supporting, nor permitting any rebel activities in our territory, as the Nicaraguan Government has been charging, Peters added.

According to Peters, the effort that the Costa Rican Government is making at the OAS to have the Contadora Group assign a peace force to patrol its border, has been favorably received.

While steps are being taken in Washington to hold a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council for Wednesday or Thursday, Second Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar has left for Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. On Monday, first vice President Alberto Fait Lizano will leave for Mexico to explain the motives for the Costa Rican request to the OAS, Peters said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CLARIFIES REQUEST TO OAS

PA080304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0023 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government has not asked the OAS for troops, but for a group of political or military observers to watch over the Nicaraguan border and to confirm Costa Rica's neutrality in the armed conflict currently affecting the Sandinist regime.

An authorized Foreign Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE in this capital that this is the last recourse left Costa Rica, which has no army, to prevent "counterrevolutionary" groups from using its territory to attack the Nicaraguans and to prevent the Sandinist Army from continuing to violate the nation's sovereignty.

The official commented that the plan proffered by President Luis Alberto Monge's government should be supported by all nations involved in the Central American problems, as well as by friendly mediators.

This should be advantageous to Nicaragua, he added, because if offers added security to its southern border, in view of the neutrality that was recently recognized by the Sandinist government and because of the capacity of the countries that would participate in the observer forces to seal off the area.

Costa Rica's request to the OAS is actually restricted to the so-called "Contadora Group" countries, which have given proof of their interest in peace in Central America.

The "Contadora Group," composed of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico, began its efforts to achieve peace at a meeting held on the island of the same name in Panama; later, the Contadora foreign ministers met with their colleagues from the five Central American countries that are involved in political and military problems.

The creation of an observer and control force along the Costa Rican-Nicaragua border is a way of implementing the theory of pacification, as interpreted by ranking Costa Rican officials.

The international force would not involve hundreds of people, civilian or military, but would be composed of groups that are well equipped with communications systems and means of transport, enabling them to effectively observe the 320 kilometers of border with Nicaragua by ground, sea and air.

The government, led by Social Democrat Luis Alberto Monge, began a diplomatic offensive at the OAS Council meeting to provide explanations and documentation to the governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama on the significance and scope of the initiative.

Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar, with specific instructions from the president, first travelled to Venezuela to meet with President Luis Herrera Campins and with Foreign Minister Zambrano. He will go on to Colombia in the next few hours, where he will meet with President Belisario Betancur and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo.

On Sunday, or Monday at the latest, he will meet in Panama with President Ricardo de la Espriella and Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado.

Meanwhile, First Vice President Alberto Fait will visit Mexico on Monday to explain the Costa Rican request at the OAS to Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda and, if possible, to President Miguel de la Madrid, even though the Mexican Government has already objected to it.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE, OTHER ISSUES

PA082009 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 May 83 pp 4, 15

[Text] "All Salvadorans have the great task of working for peace. It is very important for us to work for peace in Central America and thus achieve peace in our country," Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said yesterday. In an interview granted to EL DIARIO DE HOY, he reiterated that "my main obligation is to work for peace and I will do so until the last day that I hold this post."

"A new meeting of Central American foreign ministers with the Contadora Group is scheduled to be held 28-30 May. This was decided at the previous meeting in Panama. The new meeting will also be held in Panama," he said. The Salvadoran foreign minister said that the purpose of the next foreign ministers meeting is to establish the methods and procedures to delimit the topics on the regional Central American problems and to discuss the regional problems themselves.

Asked if the Nicaraguan foreign minister will also participate, the foreign minister said he will. "The foreign ministers of Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador have agreed to form a single front to counteract the statements by Miguel d'Escoto and to prevent Nicaragua's interference in each of those countries. All of this falls within the framework of the people's right to self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations."

"El Salvador has been very respectful of those concepts and it has never interfered in the domestic affairs of another country. This has not been the case with Nicaragua which has been openly biased and supports the extreme leftists groups who have taken up weapons," Chavez Mena said.

"Nicaragua's attitude is evident," he added. "It shows its intervention by giving political, logistical, economic, and moral support to these armed groups that act in El Salvador. This is clearly intervention. It violates the most elementary standards of international law as well as the principles in the charters of the United Nations, the oas, and other international organizations. Those charters say that states must abstain from supporting groups that seek to overthrow legally established governments. The statements by Nicaraguan Government officials who lash out at El Salvador are clear. We have vigorously protested their attitude during the funeral of Melida Anaya Montes. There were speeches against our country. These situations constantly occur and we have therefore filed formal protests," the foreign minister said.

"In the international organizations such as the OAS General Assembly, the UN Security Council and other international forums, we have always pointed out Nicaragua's attitude against our country's interests and its position of support for the groups that have taken up weapons."

"In these forums we have explained the four points that are important to achieve peace in the region:

"A. Halting the arms race.
"B. Controlling the arms traffic.
"C. Promoting trade and economic relations.
"D. Strengthening the democratic institutions in each of the Central American countries," he indicated.

"Another important point is that we will maintain coordination with Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica in the foreign ministers meeting with the Contadora Group. This shows our effort to achieve and establish peace. It is important for us to work for peace in Central America. In this way, we will achieve peace in our country because everything is interrelated," he said.

Asked how the border delimitation talks with Honduras are going, Chavez Mena said: "We are involved in the demarcation program and are studying the delimitation. We are fulfilling the program of the plan which involves hard work. We meet monthly to discuss and present the viewpoints of the two countries."

"We maintain a clear and firm position on the borders. Our position has legal, historical, and sociological grounds to defend the integrity of the national territory. There is nothing to fear because our arguments are legally sound," the foreign minister said.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES SUPPORT FOR ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA072233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1851 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government denied today that its army is supplying transportation and logistical and artillery support to anti-Sandinist groups that have allegedly penetrated Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry denounced today that a new invasion has been launched "from Honduran territory," with support from the Honduran Army, by anti-Sandinist groups that are now in Narcali, in Nueva Segovia.

The Presidency Ministry's International Information Office advised ACAN-EFE that it regretted having to constantly respond to reports from Managua, but that, unfortunately, it had to do so to dispel "the lies at the moment of their dissemination."

A spokesman for the office said: "Our army is confined to its garrisons and to the borderposts assigned to it with orders to defend and safeguard our national sovereignty, not to attack a neighbor."

He said that once again the statement by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who is also the armed forces commander, that "Nicaragua will never be attacked" must be reiterated.

The same official spokesman again said that Nicaraguan reports that Honduran troops are supporting the anti-Sandinists are "absurd," "because, in addition to the fact that they have no proof of any such thing, the reports involve what would be illogical actions for a professional army."

He also indicated that Honduran foreign policy "is clear, precise, logical and strongly oriented toward peace" and that the government would not engage in the falsehood of struggling to internationalize peace while at the same time promoting an armed invasion of Nicaragua or of any other neighbor. He noted that the Honduran president has specifically ordered that anyone who uses the nation's territory to create problems for neighboring governments be punished.

Finally, the government spokesman said that it is absolutely necessary that a meeting of Central American foreign ministers be held soon, with the exclusion of none and with the participation of other Latin American foreign ministers as observers, so that an international and regional search for a solution to the area's problems may be undertaken.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO ECUADOREAN NOTE ON PROTEST

PA071937 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has expressed his concern to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat regarding the telegram sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry with a copy of the protest note sent to the U.S. State Department. The telegram reports events in which the Honduran Army was allegedly involved.

In reply to the message from the Ecuadorean foreign minister, Arnulfo Pineda Lopez, Honduran Acting Foreign Secretary, has told his Ecuadorean colleague that the Honduran Government shares this concern with interest, considering that its geographical proximity to Nicaragua increases the danger that the armed struggle underway in that country will artificially cross the border in an attempt to involve neighboring countries which, like Honduras, do not advocate or participate in it.

The Honduran reply adds that, in an attempt to avoid the bloody violence and unrest that exists in certain countries of the area, on 23 March 1982 the Honduran Government presented a proposal to internationalize peace in Central America. The proposal was presented to the OAS Permanent Council.

In its reply to the Ecuadorean foreign minister, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat also says that it deplores the fact that certain governments in America do not share the objectives of strengthening democracy and encouraging development in a climate of liberty, justice, and respect for human rights. These same governments use the excuse that attempts are being made to interfere in the revolutionary processes that they have chosen, when it is perhaps their own people who do not accept these processes. Press and Information Directorate, Foreign Relations Secretariat.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENIES ACCEPTING COSTA RICAN PROPOSAL

PA061915 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] EL NUEVO DIARIO today published remarks by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, indicating that it is false that Nicaragua has accepted the Costa Rican proposal for a peace force on the southern border. In a statement to the EL NUEVO DIARIO correspondent in Leon, Ortega said that the Foreign Ministry will soon issue a communique to officially make Nicaragua's position known in this regard.

Ortega visited Leon yesterday along with Dr Sergio Ramirez and several ministers to attend the ceremony in which former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres was granted an honorary degree.

The Costa Rican proposal has been questioned because it states that it is requesting a peace force because of the domestic conflict in Nicaragua and according to analysts, there is no domestic conflict in Nicaragua. Instead, Nicaragua is the victim of an aggression organized and financed from abroad. Reagan has personally confirmed this.

JUNTA SEEKS TO CANCEL PEACE FORCE REQUEST

PA090221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Panama City, 8 May (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Government has asked Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella to intercede with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge so that the latter will withdraw his request for a "peace force" for the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, diplomatic sources have affirmed here.

This week Costa Rica requested a civilian or military force from the OAS to patrol the border area, suggesting that the force be provided by the Contadora Group, consisting of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

Armando Arauz, second Costa Rican vice president, will arrive in Panama early tomorrow in search of support for President Monge's request. Arauz is on an official tour of the area.

A Managua government representative will arrive in Panama in the next few hours to hold talks with the Contadora Group envoys who will meet in Panama City on Wednesday to discuss possible peaceful solutions to Central American conflicts.

According to the report revealed today, if the Costa Rican Government withdraws its request, Nicaragua will retract its demands before the UN Security Council, where Managua has lodged accusations of intervention against Honduras and the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON 5 MAY ATTACKS

PA070425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] A communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that yesterday, 5 May, an unspecified number of counterrevolutionaries attacked the (Siuce) border post from 1430 until 1700. The border post is located 14 km north of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department. The attack was carried out with 106.7-mm [as heard] mortars fired from Honduran territory.

Meanwhile, another Somozist group attacked the (Las Pampas) border post located 14.5 km northeast of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department. The attack was carried out with 60- and 82-mm mortar fire. The counterrevolutionaries are located in Honduran territory. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent the appropriate protest note to the Honduran Government.

CULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ATTACK ON DONATED SHIP

PA081333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal has denounced the counterrevolutionary attacks by traitor Eden Pastora from Costa Rican territory. Here is the text of the denunciation:

A short time ago I reported that counterrevolutionaries of traitor Eden Pastora had threatened to burn a ship that the city of Bremen, FRG, had donated for the transportion of peasants of Solentiname. I now report that these same individuals have been attacking the ship from Costa Rican territory since 3 May. The attacks began that day at 1600 and continued yesterday and last night. The attackers are members of a counterrevolutionary column called (Ramon Raudales) and they have been using mortars against the ship.

The ship is being defended by Sandinist Youth members who are ready to defend it to the end. Last night, they achieved the withdrawal of the attackers.

This ship, donated by the people and Senate of Bremen, cost $3 million new; in used condition its value is $1 million. The workers of the Bremen steel union completely repaired the ship and left it like new. A German film recorded the ship's trip, from its Bremen departure to its arrival in Nicaragua. The ship is anchored in the Machuca section of the San Juan River waiting for the river to rise so that it can enter the Lake of Nicaragua. In this section of the river, one side belongs to Nicaragua-and the other side to Costa Rica. This area is uninhabitated so it is easy for anyone with criminal intentions to destroy the ship from Costa Rican territory.

This ship sailed the bay of Bremen and was sent to the Lake of Nicaragua to improve the transportation for the peasants of Solentiname. Attempts are now being made to destroy it. This shows how these counterrevolutionaries of traitor Eden Pastora feel about the Nicaraguan people. This denunciation is signed by Father Ernesto Cardenal.

MILITARY REPORTS 60 ANTI-SANDINISTS KILLED

PA061720 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 83

[Report by special correspondent Oscar Alvarez direct from Jalapa, Nueva Segovia -- live or recorded]

[Text] Soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and Somozist military troops engaged in heavy fighting for 11 and 1/2 hours yesterday, and dozens were killed or wounded. The attackers were completely repelled and forced to withdraw to Honduran territory. According to military sources, the clashes took place in Las Pampas, (La Sila), (Macarali) and Siuse, in northeastern Jalapa, and Sandinist forces have total control over the area.

According to reports, 1,200 Somozist counterrevolutionaries tried to enter through (Sila) and (Macarali), on a 5-km front, in an attempt to get deep into Nicaraguan territory. The Somozist counterrevolutionaries buried their dead and fled, leaving clothing and various utensils behind. They took the wounded to Danli hospital in Honduras. Reports also note that desertions from Somozist units are numerous, due to the combativeness shown by the EPS. The number of dead among the counterrevolutionaries is estimated at 60 at the moment, but there might be more, since several graves have been discovered in the mountains. So far, Sandinist forces have suffered four dead and eight slightly wounded.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 90 REBELS KILLED

PA070402 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 May 83

[Communique issued by the Public and External Relations Department of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry in Managua on 6 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Defense Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua reports that:

1. The invading forces of former Somozist guards that entered our territory from Honduras on 30 April via the sectors of Cerro El Castillo and (Loma de Las Filas), located 13 km northeast of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, 3 km from the border with Honduras, have been scattered and have fled toward Honduras.

2. As a result of these clashes, 90 members of the Somozist counterrevolutionary troops were killed and a large number wounded. The EPS lost 7 men killed and 18 wounded.

3. Yesterday a group of counterrevolutionaries ambushed an EPS vehicle in the location known as La Zacatera, 6 km southwest of Wiwili.

During the clash two counterrevolutionaries were killed and two were wounded, and the EPS lost 6 companeros who fell heroically in combat while defending their fatherland: Lt Carlos Silva, Freddy Gutierrez, Mario Garcia, Jose Lopez Perez, Mario Legrano and Carlos (Conmer).

MILITARY REPORTS REBEL AMBUSH OF ARMY PATROL

PA072208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 May 83

["Last-minute" report from Nicaragua's "northern border" by special correspondent Oscar Alvarez Montiel -- live microwave relay]

[Text] The death of 2 Somozist counterrevolutionaries who were members of a 60-mm task force and of 6 members of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] was confirmed today by military sources belonging to the borderguard troops here in Jalapa, Neuva Segovia. The sources revealed to Radio Sandino that the 6 EPS members were travelling on a truck to Zacatera in northern Jalapa when they were subjected to heavy fire in an ambush staged by the Somozist beasts.

The dead Sandinist fighters include EPS Lieutenant Carlos Silva. The task force, which was coming from the lowlands, staged its ambush near Zacatera at around 1600 yesterday. Even though the genocidal Somozists outnumbered our fighters, the heroic EPS members eliminated two Somozist guards. Our sources reveal that the fighting between the combined Interior Ministry-EPS forces and the counterrevolutionary task force at (La Dentilla) 1 km from the Honduran border, is still going on at noon today. However, the counterrevolutionaries have been stopped by our Sandinist forces.

The borderguard troops also confirmed today that the genocidal beast known as Joaquin, whose real name is Vidal Quinonez, has been killed. One of the task force leaders who was closest to the genocidal Somozist guard known as El Suicida, Joaquin, or Vidal Quinonez died last Tuesday during a fight with our EPS borderguard troops at Loma Las Minas, northeast of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department.

REBELS REPORTEDLY DECIMATED IN NUEVA SEGOVIA

PA071951 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] Last Tuesday, the Sandinist armed forces repelled the Somozist task forces that tried to seize the El Porvenir-Jalapa road in Nueva Segovia Department. Capt Jaime Argucia, officer in charge of the 1st Military Region border patrol, reported that Honduran troops were firing 81- and 120-mm mortars in support of the Somozist invaders. Our special envoy (Oscar Alvarez) reports from the scene.

[Begin Alvarez recording] Through Tuesday, 22 counterrevolutioanries had been killed. The number could be higher, because our troops found many graves in the area. The border patrol has had four dead and five wounded in 8 days of fighting, Captain Aqurcia pointed out.

We can say for sure that the task forces under the command of El Suicida has been practically dismantled. Their supply line cut off, they have been forced to flee in disarray to their base in Honduras. Argucia said that sporadic shooting is still going on. He also said that he made a recording of El Suicida asking the Honduran troops for support or else he will have to find another job. [end recording]

ARDE FORCES REPORT TWO SKIRMISHES WITH EPS

PA062244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1909 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 6 May (ACANOEFE) -- The military units of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), under the leadership of Eden Pastora, have penetrated 45 km into Nicaragua, according to reports made available to ACAN-EFE in San Jose.

According to the report by the Arde Press Secretariat, this organization's armed forces yesterday noon and afternoon fought two skirmishes with regular Sandinist People's Army [EPS] units.

The first of the clashes occurred at noon yesterday when a group of 15 Arde men attacked the lake port of El Morrito, located on the Lake of Nicaragua. After several hours of fighting in that port, which is located some 10 km from San Carlos, the opponents of the Managua government said the EPS troops withdrew from their positions, carry ing with them 15 dead and several wounded.

In the afternoon, the "Ramon Randores" column, composed of 120 men of the Arde militia forces, confronted a unit of Sandinist troops in an area called La Fonseca, Nueva Guinea neighborhood, some 45 km from the Costa Rican border.

In this fighting, which lasted several hours, the Nicaraguan Army sustained 22 casualties, the ratio of dead and wounded not specified. Arde calls the Nicaraguan Army the "interventor army."

The Arde sources said that there were no victims among its fighters in either skirmish.

Sources close to the Arde military sector affirmed today that it already has a force of more than 2,000 men inside Nicaragua, and that they are advancing northward.

Apparently, columns situated along Eden Pastora's path are establishing a line parallel to the Atlantic Coast, although this has not been confirmed.

The morning newspapers of San Jose have for several days published photographs of Eden Pastora in jungle and mountain areas accompanying his rebel units.

So far, the forces invading Nicaragua who seek to overthrow the Sandinist regime have not carried out further harassment operations against regular Sandinist army units. Arde sources said today in San Jose that no territorial occupation will be made for the moment, since this is not part of the proposed strategy.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES FSLN OPPRESSION

PA070300 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 May 83 pp A-1, A-14

[Communique Issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde; date and place not given]

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), formed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN); the Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS); and the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity (Misurasata), which encompasses the Nicaraguan Indian population in the Atlantic sector of the country, denounces to the peoples of the world and to all the organizations and democratic and humanitarian governments of the world the genocide that the Leninist Nicaraguan Government is carrying out in the eastern, north-central, and northwestern parts of our country; as well as the genocide that the FSLN of Nicaragua is planning in the Nicaraguan Pacific sector. The FSLN government is aided in these macabre tasks and plans by a real invasion of soldiers and intelligence and torture specialists from Cuba and other countries that belong to the orthodox socialist bloc.

Just like the rightist capitulating governments of the past, which requested foreign interventions, the Leninist FSLN government has requested foreign invasion and intervention against their own people. Arde rejects this political defeatism and feels that such a petition -- the formal petition of an antipopular government for other countries to invade Nicaraguan territory to prop up a regime struggling against its own citizens -- will never give political, moral, or sociological legitimacy to these invasions by request.

The invaders have contributed to the genocide taking place, which they plan to expand. The Permanent Human Rights Commission (CPDH) has ample documentation of the barbaric and massive human rights violations carried out by the Nicaraguan Government against its own people.

With unconcealable Stalinist insanity, the FSLN has prepared:

1. Anti-Somozist people's tribunals, formed by hechmen who -- according to the government -- will judge anyone who opposes the regime as a Somozist for the sole reason of his opposition, without even taking into account whether the person nudged fought against Somozas' tyranny.

2. The homes of the thousands who oppose the Leninist Nicaraguan regime have been marked with paint. These citizens will be executed as soon as the FSLN power crisis worsens and it is in danger of being toppled by the immense majority of Nicaraguan people who reject it and are against Leninist totalitarianism.

3. The Government has authorized "any citizen, child or adult, to enforce the law against anyone who is caught listening to antigovernment radio stations." These stations only operate clandestinely because there is a total lack of freedom of expression. Commanders [no first name given] Ortega Saavedra and Carrion have said that in the case of people who listen to radio stations critical of the regime "it is not necessary to wait for the police to carry out justice."

4. Direct death threats have been made against the entire staff of the independent newspaper LA PRENSA.

5. Continuation of persecution, violation, torture, murder and bombing by the artillery and Air Force of the FSLN Leninist armed forces against the poor peasants communities of the Atlantic, of the northwestern and central north of Nicaragua.

Arde denounces the FSLN Stalinist-Leninist genocidal barbarism, and respectfully requests a careful analysis and immediate and strong disapproval of the FSLN plans.

Arde says that Nicaraguan Government officials and institutions, as well as the internationalists participating in the genocide, will be brought to trial after victory, under internationally accepted legal norms for the prevention and sanctioning of crimes against humanity.

The increase of genocide in Nicaragua can be prevented, or at least made more difficult, by governments and democratic organizations of the world, especially of the Americas, denouncing them.

Arde, which has submitted many peace proposals that have gone unheard, is forced to go to war to stop the government's crimes and to preserve the life and freedom of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people. For this same reason, Arde maintains an open mind on a serious, honest dialogue to rescue the Nicaraguan revolution, which was begun to obtain justice and a majority government, with democracy and mutual respect.

Arde charges that FSLN, in danger of being thrown from its de facto power, is trying to release its hatred on the immense majority of the population in Nicaragua, which opposes it. We are warning the world of this danger, which requires support for the aroused Nicaraguan people, struggling for their freedom.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past. Nicaragua will be a republic again. Arde International Policy and Relations Secretariat.

PAPER CRITICAL OF REAGAN'S C.A. ADDRESS

PA051524 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Reagan Boasted of Being Humanity's Enemy"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan, a by-product of the presidential distillery run by that empire's magnates, spoke to the U.S. Congress yesterday.

He did so in the best tradition of those who took 2.6 million square km of territory from Mexico, who seized Puerto Rico and who have invaded most of the Latin American countries, bringing destruction and death. He spoke in the same tones of criminal arrogance used by those who dropped thousands of bombs on Vietnamese men, women and children and who founded, trained and armed the genocidal Nicaraguan Guard.

In short, the man who spoke last night is one who confuses the Mediterranean with the Caribbean, ignores the most elementary continental geography, works only an hour a day and yet knows very well that his mission is to scoff at the peoples and to damage humanity with all kinds of crimes. He proclaims that wherever the interests of the transnationals that support him are threatened, so is the National Security of the United States, whose people never have, and do not now run any risk, barring unemployment, the lack of social security and the prevalance of gangsters, primary features of the democracy that Mr Reagan so proudly defends.

He dared to compare the religious situation in El Salvador with that of Nicaragua, using his well-known slander. But who is not aware that while religious sectors here boast of representation on the State Council, in El Salvador even archbishops are murdered?

He spoke of a lack of freedom of expression in Nicaragua and exaggerated its existence in El Salvador. But who is not aware that while the media here have rid themselves of the commercial character of the so-called "grand press" and for the first time focus on the people as both the object of the news, in El Salvador the true journalists are dead or in exile and the only existing media are businessmen who use the news to negotiate?

He spoke of the abuse of ethnic groups in Nicaragua. Here, millions are spent to return dignity to our Indians, through housing, health and education. Naturally, he made no reference whatever to the extermination of Indians in his country, to the racial discrimination that he supports or to the thousands of natives that the Rios Montt regime murders.

The limit of his cynicism was his declaration that it is not Honduras that is attacking Nicaragua, but vice versa, that Nicaragua threatens Honduras. And what of the dead, the widows and orphans, what country do they come from? What nationality are the murdered peasants? The only dead in Honduras are the labor leaders, the teachers and the peasants that Gustavo Alvarez Martinez orders killed.

Reagan said that the only thing that the Nicaraguan Government has to fear is the "anger of its people." Almost immediately, however, he said that the Nicaraguan Army has 25,000 men and a militia of 50,000. What nationality does Reagan think these 75,000 men are?

And how is it that they don't express this rage against the Revolution? Doesn't the CIA let Reagan know that it is, in fact, the people up in arms who defend their Revolution?

Doesn't the CIA tell him that Managua, the departmental capitals, and the Nicaraguan municipalities and towns live in complete peace and that nowhere is this "popular rage" seen?

The only ones who kill and ravage in Nicaragua are the Somozist hordes that he trains and arms.

And in case the CIA has not told him, it is necessary that he realize that to those thousands of soldiers in the People's Army, to those thousands of men in the militias, we must add the thousands of revolutionary guards and the 2.5 million Nicaraguans, who are really angry, but at Ronald Reagan, his Central American puppets, the murderers trained by the CIA and imperialism, which continues to be the enemy of humanity and which expressed itself last night in the person of a septuagenarian who is wrinkled by age and by the weight of the many infamies that he represents.

WEAPONS DELIVERED TO PEASANT COOPERATIVES

PA062226 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Thousands of peasants belonging to agricultural cooperatives in Nueva Segovia Department, bordering on Honduras, received weapons yesterday, to be used in confronting counterrevolutionary military units. Here is our special correspondent Oscar Alvarez, who will give us the details over the phone, directly from Jalapa.

[Begin relay] More than 200 small farmers and members of cooperatives in Jalapa, bordering on Honduras, have received rifles from the Sandinist Peoples Army's, EPS, and Sandinist People's Militia, MPS, in line with the announcement made by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Government Junta, who in replying to U.S. President Reagan's speech said that our people would be given weapons to defend our national sovereignty.

Weapons were delivered to the agricultural cooperatives in (South Hill), (Escambray), (Lamasli), El Cardon, Rio Abajo, and (La Cidra). Several small producers have said they are interested in defending Nicaragua's sovereignty by increasing production in this bordering region.

Companero Manual Salazar, an MPS officer, delivered the weapons as announced by the revolutionary government.

Meanwhile, Capt Rodrigo Gonzalez, chief of the Border Guards in the northern region, has reported that today our troops found the dead bodies of three civilians in El Porvenir. According to Captain Gonzalez, they were identified as David Osorio, Alfredo Carrasco and Jose Moran. They had been tied up and their throats had been slit by counterrevolutionaries. These civilians were traveling in a bus that was fired on by Somozist military units in the (La Cruz sin Brazos) Pass, near Teotecacinte, 1 km from the Honduran border. Jose Martin Vado and his son Jose Ricardo Vado were wounded in the incident.

The dead were found at El Porvernir farm, and are being transferred to Jalapa for burial. It has also been learned here in the offices of the Border Guards Detachment that last Monday a vehicle of the Border Guards was attached with rifle and rocket fire by Somozist military units before they arrived at Matarali, on the border with Honduras last Monday. The vehicle was taking food for the MPS command post in Matarali. The attack resulted in two dead, identified as Justo Orlando Martinez, of Managua, a member of the 5010 Batalion, and Juan Jose Hernandez, of Waslala.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN SOUTH

PA081321 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 7 May 83

[War Bulletin No. 4 issued by the Democratic Revlutionary Alliance Armed Forces General Command, dated 5 May 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Armed Forces General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, announces:

At 1015 on 2 May 1983, the (Luciano Vilchez), (Pedro Pablo Meneses Onofre) and (Porfirio Melendez Vargas) squads of the GGL [expansion unknown] platoon of the General (Ramon Raudales) column, in the plance known as El Raudal del Diamante, began harassing the ("Geopel") , a ship that had run aground in that area. The ship had a crew of 25, but at the time of the harassment, only 5 crewmembers were on board, 10 had gone ashore on Costa Rica territory and another 10 were on El Diamante Island. From these three areas the crewmembers responded to the harassment with AK-47 and HK-40 machinegun fire. The machineguns were on El Diamante Island.

Throughout the day and into the evening there was an exchange of fire. Early on the morning of 3 May our forces stormed the ship and five members of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, were killed.

While the (Pablo Meneses) squad stormed the ship, the other two squads fought the enemy forces quartered on the island and along the river banks. The fight lasted into the evening.

Early on the morning of 4 May the (Pedro Pablo Meneses) squad attached the island. They had the support of the other squads. As a result of this action, the 20 EPS soldiers fled into Costa Rica, abandoning an HK-40 machinegun with all its equipment, military material as well as addresses of people living in Cuba and a list of people persecuted by state security and who reside in the area.

Because of the abundant trails of blood, it is believed that the enemy has many wounded. We had no dead or wounded. OUr fighting morale continues to be very high and our army, defender of the homeland's sovereignty, continues advancing and achieving its military objectives.

Without totalitarism or return to the past. Free Fatherland or death.

[Date] Nicaraguan mountains, 5 May 1983

[Signed] Arde Armed Forces

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES FRENCH NEWSMEN

PM090836 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 May 83 p 5

[Irene Jarry dispatch: "Reagan Has Returned to the Cold War"]

[Text] Havana [no date given] -- "Reagan has returned to the cold war and to McCarthyism. Although he did not make Cuba and USSR the main subjects of his speech, it is obvious that the East-West conflict was central to it." Receiving a group of French journalists Tuesday evening Cuban Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez gave them this initial official reaction by Havana to the speech which the U.S. President delivered to Congress last week.

In Mr Rodriguez' view "the U.S. President's proposals for Central America are unacceptable. It is the Reagan administration's policy that is responsible for what is happening in this sector, where," he added, "the solution to the problems would be easier to find without Washington's manipulations." By way of example, the Cuban leader stated that it is "inconceivable that Honduras should have decided alone to take action against Nicaragua and facilitate the former Somozist guards' interference in Nicaraguan territory."

But this situation, which is irritating Havana, should not draw it into path of violence . Indeed, Mr. Rodriguez stated that Cuba has no intention of intervening in Nicaragua. However, some slight doubt remained when he added: "We will not do so because we have not been asked for aid."

Returning to a position which is already known, the number three Cuban official reaffirmed that Havana "was in favor of a negotiated solution to Central America's problems -- a multilateral solution which ought to begin in El Salvador with discussions between the government and the guerrillas and then continue with bilateral negotiations between Nicaragua and Honduras." Cuba, the Contadora group, and then quite recently Brazil and Colombia have advocated this peaceful solution and, Mr Rodriguez stated, "The United States ought also to adopt this course, but we note that there are at present two opposing stances: the Latin American stance on the one hand and on the other hand the stance adopted by the Reagan administration, that worries us," he concluded.

The Trade Unionists Affair

As a result of this anxiety, Fidel Castro's European tour, which had been widely discussed in the past few weeks' has been indefinitely postponed. The socialists' accession to power in France, Greece, Sweden, Spain and just recently in Portugal, had revived the idea of a visit to Western Europe by Cuba's number one official who would thus have made his first official visit to Wester Europe, but when Mr Rodriguez was asked to name a specific date for that visit, he replied: "I cannot say, this visit is indeed up in the air. The Cubans would like it to take place, but we cannot confirm this possibility, at least not for this year. There are many problems which are worrying Cuba and forcing it to show vigilance, it is necessary to wait."

Indeed, Mr Rodriguez explained the accusations of repression against trade unionists. The ICFTU recently issued a communique announcing the death sentence passed on five Cuban members who apparently tried to form free trade unions in Cuba. The ILO has asked for clarifications on this report.

In Mr Rodriguez' view, it is one of the many campaigns intended to discredit the Cuban regime. "The right to trade union organization is featured in our Constitution, and throughout our country, the majority of the workers are represented by trade unions. People have claimed that five workers have been executed. That is untrue, I can assure you that they are in good health, that they have been legally sentenced to terms of imprisonment by judges according to our country's laws for successive acts of sabotage which they themselves have admitted, and that they have nothing to do with trade union organizations. One of them is a small farmer and the four others were dabbling in speculation and the black market."

According to Mr Rodriguez, they set fire to fishing establishments in particular and, more seriously still, "in collusion with counterrevolutionaries living abroad and with official U.S. organizations, they planned attacks on the lives of members of our country's leadership."

And Mr Rodriguez concluded: "Nobody has gone missing in our country, all prisoners are legally tried; it would be interesting if somebody could show us the torture and tell us who is missing."

HAVANA NOTES 'AGGRESSIVENESS' OF REAGAN'S SPEECH

FL071241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan yesterday urged the U.S. people to exert pressure on the Congress to approve his administration's warmongering policy toward Central America.

In an aggressive speech delivered in Phoenix, Arizona, the head of state repeated his hackneyed argument that Cuba, the Soviet Union, and Nicaragua are responsible for the explosive situation existing in the area.

Displaying a cynical primitivism, Reagan said -- and we are quoting him -- that despite its mistakes, the Salvadoran Government is trying to build the dream of a society, such as that of the United States, by waginga courageous struggle. Reagan also congratulated himself for last night's approval of the CIA's clandestine activities against Nicaragua by the Senate's Intelligence Committee.

HAVANA ON U.S. EFFORTS TO GET AID FOR REGION

PA081948 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 May 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently spoke before the two Houses of Congress in an effort to get approval for more funds to increase U.S. military assistance to its Central American allies, particularly to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands who are based in Honduras and Costa Rica. On that occasion, the U.S. President again resorted to his worn-out pretexts of the communist threat, the vital U.S. interests and the other excuses he customarily uses in an attempt to justify increasing U.S. interference in the zone.

He again referred to Central America, while speaking with a group of reporters last Tuesday at the White House. This time he again failed to add anything new. Nevertheless, the reporters' attention was drawn to the naive way in which Reagan declared that his government is doing nothing wrong in Central America. According to the reporters, Reagan was in a good mood. A few hours later, his jocularity changed to irritation.

Reagan reacted that way when he learned of the House Intelligence Committee's decision to forbid the CIA from financing military operations against Nicaragua. In a tone more typical of his temper, Reagan termed the measure adopted by the congressmen irresponsible.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said in this respect that the Intelligence Committee's refusal to finance anti-Sandinist forces seems to approve the use of Nicaragua as a base for what he called the Central American revolution.

In their statements, both Reagan and his spokesman openly admit that the CIA is financing, supplying weapons and leading the intervention of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary bands.

Since December 1981, the CIA has spent $19 million on covert operations presumably intended to prevent the alleged traffic of weapons from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Last December, the first amendment was approved by the U.S. Congress, banning the use of intelligence funds for attempts to oust the Nicaraguan Government or to provoke a confrontation between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Five months later, the congressmen approved the new resolution -- this time presented by Senator Edward Boland -- because they considered that the government is not complying with the previous one. The bill must now be approved by House of Representatives and the Senate, so that it may become a formal mechanism, capable of being enforced, and allow the hands of the CIA's special plans section to be tied at least.

Political observers believe that Reagan and his advisers will try to find a way to continue and even increase the efforts to destabilize Nicaragua which, Washington charges, without producing a single piece of evidence, supplies weapons to the Salvadoran rebels. The sources add that hopefully the vote of the House Intelligence Committee indicates that a much more realistic attitude is being adopted by the U.S. congessmen who refuse to finance new adventures in Central America like the one Washington started in Vietnam. The tragic results of that adventure for the United States will prevail in the minds of many U.S. citizens.

COMMENTARY PRAISES NICARAGUAN STRUGGLE

PA080446 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 May 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan people are currently involved in heavy fighting against the counterrevolutionary forces that are trying to return Nicaragua to the Somoza era. In their shortlived struggle, the reactionaries are depending on military and economic aid from U.S. Government, which is trying to remove the example of the Sandinist revolution from Central America and to recover its hegemony in the area, which has already been lost for good.

The anti-Sandinist groups, whose primary bases are on Honduran and Costa Rican territory, already have more than 2,000 men, all heavily armed and directed by the CIA and the U.S. Pentagon. They have already claimed credit for dozens of murders and countless acts of sabotage against the Sandinist revolution's economic and social objectives. Such dirty actions are a very important part of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries' tactical and strategic objectives. They are trying in this way to destabilize the government and to create chaos and fear among the Nicaraguan people. However, those plans are being frustrated by the commitment and courage of those who defend the new Nicaragua.

In the past few 4 hours, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique stating that the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] had repelled two attacks by some 70 counter-revolutionaries who had entered from Costa Rica and who are members of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance led by the traitors Alfonso Robelo and Eden Pastora. The communique adds that the attacks were mounted against the Nicaraguan borderposts at La Esperanza and Fatima, in Rio San Juan Department. The communique states that the Somozist mercenaries used 81-mm mortars and various kinds of rifles in the attacks, after which they returned to Costa Rican territory.

In a note sent to the Costa Rican Government, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stressed that these actions coincide with the Sandinist authorities' charges that the counter-revolutionary groups operating from Costa Rican territory are ready to open a so-called southern front. The document adds that the intention is to move to a new stage in the war that the United States is promoting against Nicaragua and reiterates that one of the objectives is to put Costa Rica's neutrality in doubt and to provoke incidents between the two countries.

In another communique, this time from the Nicaraguan defense minister, it is stated that the EPS repelled an attack by some 1,200 former guards who entered Nicaragua from Honduras, through the area of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia department, on Saturday. The communique states that the counterrevolutionary groups suffered many casualties, while only three Sandinist soldiers were killed and five others were wounded. The communique also states that there are Honduran troops in Nicaraguan territory in the area of Las Pampas and that they are there to offer logistical support and to evacuate the invading forces' wounded.

The Sandinist fighters are also facing the invaders in Zelaya Department. Here, nine counterrevolutionaries were killed in the last few hours in the area of El Cabo. In the area of Leimus, near the combat zones, the EPS found an arsenal that included 52 U.S.-made M-1 rifles. Reporters in the area comment that the aggressive actions against Nicaragua are worse, only a few days after U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered his speech before the Senate. During that speech he practically called for the overthrow of the Sandinist Government. It seems, the reporters add, that Washington is trying to repeat the 1954 Guatemalan invasion experiment, which was directed by the CIA from its base in Honduras and which ended with the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz.

But this time history will not repeat itself. The sons of Sandino's fatherland will fight and defeat their enemies, and in this effort they have the solidarity of all of the world's people's especially those of our America.

GRENADA

CHURCH GROUP PROTESTS REAGAN STATEMENT

PA082015 Saint Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The Caribbean Council of Churches, CCC, has protested a recent statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Grenada is a threat to U.S. security.

The CCC protest was contained in a statement which also condemns the invasion of Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary operations from Honduras. The CCC said that both developments are a serious threat to hemispheric integrity and to the freedom of countries with self-determination.

In this light, the CCC expresses the hope that these problems, in addition to the present economic crisis that affects developing countries, will be discussed with the greatest seriousness when Caribbean leaders meet in Barbados this weekend.

The CCC said it was in full agreement with the statement made by Antiqua's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird that there is a tendency from both within and outside the region to sow seeds of division and discord in Caricom. At this time of international crisis, the CCC said, it is of the greatest importance for the Caribbean to maintain and strengthen its unity.

JAMAICA

SEAGA PRESENTS JCA$3.2 BILLION 1983 BUDGET

FL062035 Bridgetown CANA in English 1849 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 6, CANA -- Jamaica has failed its latest quarterly economic performance test for keeping a 650 million dollar (U.S.) International Monetary Fund (IMF) balance of payments support agreement in place, but has applied for waiver to permit continuation of the agreement, Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced in Parliament last night. "In view of the balance of payments deficit in March, which breached the target set by the fund we have sought a waiver from the fund to ensure that the present agreement will continue," Mr Seaga said, as he presented his 1983/84 budget of 3.2 billion dollars (one JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.).

Rejection of the waiver application would require renegotiation of the aid package vitally needed here in view of Jamaica's continuing foreign exchange shortage. Mr Seaga said Jamaica's failure to pass the March 31 IMF tests was beyond its control and not the fault of the economic structure. Jamaica's IMF programme required the country to show a positive balance of payments position at the end of the last fiscal year. Instead there was a deficit of 151 million dollars.

Seaga blamed the deficit on the fact that programmed loans totalling 170 million dollars from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, commercial banks and sundry other sources did not materialise in time.

He said that it had now been programmed to achieve a 125 million dollar surplus in 1983/84 "for us to make good a major part of the deficit."

But he said it had also become apparent during 1982 that there would be a liquid reserve shortfall this year of 484 million dollars, if a significant suprlus was to be achieved, particularly with no possibility of increasing earnings.

He said 163 million dollars in expenditure had already been shifted onto the parallel foreign exchange market, and the possibility of the Central Bank entering the market to purchase currency for it to sell at the cheaper official rate at a loss had been rejected. (Jamaica has a dual exchange rate system).

"As a consequence, further shifts of expenditure from the official to the parallel market will have to take place in order to provide a fully financed foreign exchange budget and with a substantial balance of payments surplus of 125 million dollars in 1983/84," Seaga said.

He said that the shifts would be announced as soon as the outcome of negotiations for a 150 million dollar Euro-currency loan was known, for this would determine the level of the shift.

The new agreement was embodied in the 1983/84 IMF agreement which is soon to be presented to the fund's Board of Governors.

Seaga also disclosed that the government and the IMF had been able to reach a compromise on the deficit of the overall budget as a percentage of GDP.

Under the agreement, the deficit should have moved to 10 per cent of GDP at the end of this fiscal year from 13.7 per cent last year, but Jamaica has maintained that it can do no better than 12.8 per cent, with a protection to reach the 100 per cent figure by 1985/86. At the same time the current account deficit is expected to be 6.3 per cent this year.

SEAGA PRESENTS TERM OF OFFICE 'BALANCE SHEET'

FL062142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 6, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, has said that the "balance sheet" of his government's performance during its two-and-a-half years in office has been a mixture of negative and positive results. But overall, he felt that his party had done well for the country.

Mr Seaga presented the "balance sheet" as he closed his presentation of J3.2 billion dollar budget and listed the negative as:

No head-way made against unemployment. But, in keeping with the undertaking to "penetrate the informal economy" to create more jobs at cheaper cost, policies to do this were being put in place:

Foreign exchange problems have not been overcome, basically because much earning power had been lost in bauxite, and because a heavy debt burden from the past had to be serviced.

There had been a bad year in agriculture, with reduced sugar production and the wiping out of the banana industry by Hurricane Allen. The rural economy had suffered greatly as a result of these and other factors.

The urban centres have suffered from poor utility services in electricity, water and transport. But these were being redressed. "Any extra money this government can find must spent on water, roads and agriculture." "Unconscionable" rental increases have pushed up cost of living increases in the urban areas.

The bureaucracy took a heavy toll on the functioning of the private sector, particularly in the trade administrators department. The following he said were the positives:

A dying construction sector had been revived, rebuilding it into "the most vibrant area of the economy" today, now employing 34,000 workers and operating at a record high.

A programme to build 12,000 houses per annum had been commenced, three times as many as the average of 4,000 annually in the 1970's.

A sick tourist industry, "-- ailing from the effect of preaching hostility," has been rescued -- one of the miracles stories of the tourism world.

New life has been injected into "the paralysed market" of the manufacturing industry with the introduction of the parallel market which gives it control over the foreign exchange it needs.

Introduction of Agro-21 (a proposed large scale agricultural development) will revolutionise agriculture into "a scientific commercial nationwide thrust" -- to produce some of what is now imported, to export new crops to earn foreign exchange," to bring modern technology of the highest order to the least advanced sector of the economy, to employ thousands, to earn millions, to put idle hands to work on idle lands."

Adjustment of the national financial accounts to restore budgeting to proper financing, successfully reducing the budget deficit each year to a target of 10 per cent of G.D.P. in three years.

Dynamic investment in the last one-and-a-half years, with 149 new investments started and 319 more being processed.

Inflation controlled to single digits. "Our performance ranks with the 10 lowest rates in the world."

Restoration of basic goods, returning commodities to households at true prices and not black market prices.

Growth restored to the economy that was in a eight-year decline. In the first year, there was a recovery of four per cent which would have been seven per cent were it not for the world recession.

Much of the public services which were run down, the buildings that were destroyed, the infrastructure that had deteriorated, the furnishings that were stolen or vandalised, had all been restored. Addtionally he said there were some things in the balance sheet which had no monetary cost. These he said included the peace of mind arising from increased stability and decreased crime, the return of confidence in the nation, the re-uniting of families, the resurgence of the spirit of gaiety and celebration.

Declared the prime minister: "The balance sheet, Mr Speaker, speaks for itself. It needs no embellishment except for one criticial factor in the true sense of the world.

"The assessment of the balance of performance and the distillation of a sense of planned direction is a judgement to be made.

"How do we make this judgement rationally, reasonably, or irrationally?

"I am afraid that many of our people will easily forget good reason to react with unreasoning passion and we are in part to blame.

I personally accept the blame for having steered the country past the worst of the storm so that we got only the drizzle, not the rain.

"And I personally will take the responsibility of opening windows to the world of reality, and that we can all feel and see what is going on outside.

"Let us feel what the rain is like. Let the sharpness of the storm that ranges around us help us to remember from where we are coming, so that we may more fully understand where we are going".

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

BRIEFS

LOCAL COUNCIL ELECTION -- Philipsburg, St Maarten, May 6, CANA -- Today is polling day in three Dutch West Indian islands, St Maarten, St Eustatius and Saba. A total of 68 candidates are contesting the 21 seats on the seven-member local councils on each of three islands, which are part of the Netherlands Antilles. For the first time, there will be a council on each of the islands. Prior to April 1, there were five-member councils on both St Maarten and St Eustatius but none on Saba. The previous arrangement was for one member to sit in the Aruba parliament as the representative of the three islands. Now, each of the islands will send one representative to the parliament. Polling began at 8 a.m. and the polls will be closed at 7 p.m. Only registered voters over 21 years of age will be eligible to cast ballots. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 6 May 83 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VISAS REFUSED TO TWO USSR 'UNION LEADERS'

PA070001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, 6 May (AFP) -- The Dominican Government has refused to grant a visa to two USSR "union leaders," who intended to spend their vacation here, the United Workers Federation, CUT, which is related to the Dominican Communist Party, charged today.

The CUT stressed that the position of the authorities who refused entrance to USSR union leaders (Ivanov Vladimir Titovic) and (Galkin Seguei Mijailovic) constitutes a violation of "union freedom and the right of transit."

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CONTADORA MINISTERS TO HOLD 'URGENT MEETING'

PA062352 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 6 May (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda said here today that the Contadora Group foreign ministers will hold an urgent meeting on Wednesday. The group is made up of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama.

ANDEAN GROUP COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING 4 MAY

PY051615 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Lima, 4 May (AFP) -- The Commission, the Andean Group's highest organization, opened its session here today with a view toward reactivating the integration process of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. This process has obviously declined in recent times.

On this occasion, the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the five countries chaired by Peruvian integration minister Gonzalo de la Puente is designed to review and to approve a new model for joint industrial development to replace the one they had unsuccessfully tried during the past decade. They will also deal with the strengthening of the group's committees and tackle the sensitive subject of noncompliance of the group's agreements by its member countries.

The meeting, which will conclude next Friday, is being held behind closed doors at the Cartagena Agreement headquarters. The representatives of Bolivia, Jorge Gonzalez Roda; Colombia, Gustavo Tobon; Ecuador, Jose Augusto Berneo; and Venezuela, Sebastian Allegrett; greeted De la Puente and then locked themselves in the building's Circular Room, to which the press had no access.